



FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2 1900.

NEAR MANILA yesterday a squad of U. S. Cavalry guarding a wagon train was attacked by a band of Filipinos, and scattered, some of its members being killed and some captured. The President, it is reported, has ordered that Filipinos fighting for their country shall be treated hereafter as beyond the pale of civilized warfare and be hanged as soon as captured. What would be said of him by the friends and relatives if the scores of American prisoners in the Philippines should be hanged?

THE democratic State committee of New Hampshire has appointed its delegates to the next national democratic convention, and, as was expected, all of them are for Mr. Bryan. Those to be appointed by the districts will also be Bryan men. And so it goes; the democrats of the whole country, North, South, East and West, want Mr. Bryan to be their leader, and if the will of the majority should be supreme anywhere it should certainly be in the democratic party.

THE bill allowing telephone and telegraph companies the right to come into all the cities, towns and villages of the State, and use such streets thereof as they may choose, without the consent of the local authorities, has been loaded down with so many necessary amendments that its promoters have lost interest in it and are talking about abandoning it. As they alone would have been its chief beneficiaries, the public is not grieved at its probable fate.

AS the company that is asking for a charter for a new railroad between Washington and Richmond refuses to say whether or not that road will come through Alexandria, and as it is rumored that it may go around this city and connect with the B. & O. R. R. by a bridge across the Potomac above Georgetown, Alexandrians have no good cause to regret that the bill granting the charter referred to is meeting with so many objections.

THE U. S. Senate yesterday evening passed the bill providing for the government of Hawaii, without acting on an amendment to the effect that nothing in the bill should be construed as implying the admission of that country as a State into the American Union, thus endorsing the President's later policy, military aggression, instead of benevolent assimilation. But the republican party is great and Mr. McKinley is its prophet.

THE FACT that already a large part of the most fertile land in Cuba has been bought at cheap rates by Northern syndicates for the cultivation of fruits and sugar, shows that the Northern people whose feelings of humanity were outraged by the alleged tyranny to which the Cubans were subjected by Spain, had an eye to windward when they forced this country into an unnecessary war with a friendly nation.

JUDGING from the numerous delays and postponements in the matter of contested election cases in the U. S. House of Representatives, it seems that the republican majority in that body is not as keen set as they have been on out-fighting fairly elected democrats from the South and giving the seats thereof to Southern republicans who were not elected in any way, not even unfairly.

IT'S a small business for a country that taxed its own people a billion dollars for a war to relieve the people of Porto Rico of alleged Spanish tyranny, to flout the Constitution in order to be enabled to get a million and a quarter from those people—the amount that will be collected annually by the bill that passed the U. S. House of Representatives last Wednesday.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, March 2. The following is the message sent by the President to Congress today: Since the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces on the eighteenth day of October, 1898, the United States has collected on products coming from the island to the ports of the United States the duties fixed by the Dingley act and amounting to \$2,095,455.88, and will continue to collect under said law until Congress shall otherwise direct. Although I had the power, and having in mind the best interests of the people of the island, used it to modify duties on goods and products entering into Porto Rico, I did not have the power to remit or modify the duties on Porto Rican products coming into the ports of the United States. In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Porto Rico for conducting the government there and for the extension of public education, and in view also of the provisional legislation just inaugurated by the House of Representatives, and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past as well as to the immediate future, I recommend that the above sum so collected and the sums hereafter collected under existing law shall without waiting for the enactment of the general legislation now pending, be appropriated for the use and benefit of the island.

President McKinley and party left for New York this morning, and will not return until Monday. The following changes in the fourth-class postoffice of Virginia were made today: Star Tannery, Frederick county, Harry T. Cooper appointed postmaster, vice Emma C. Cooper, resigned; Tolucca, Stafford county, James W. Snodgrass, appointed postmaster, vice N. B. Moseley, resigned.

Judge McCabe, of Loudoun county, Va., when here yesterday, told an acquaintance that his prospect for getting the Congressional nomination in his district was favorable, and that he certainly would receive the entire vote of his county in the convention.

The House naval committee will provide for even more battleships than the Navy Department has asked for. Congressmen Okey of Virginia was at the White House this morning and asked the President to restore the forfeited rights of citizenship to Walker G. Hamner, an ex-convict, and that he be given to understand that his request would be granted.

In the Clark bribery investigation this morning, Congressman Campbell submitted a general statement of money expended by him in prosecution of charges against Mr. Clark. The account shows that he has spent \$19,550 for newspapers and in the payment of agents and in the investigation before the Senate committee about \$21,700. This amount includes detective and attorney fees, also money paid out for witnesses. Mr. Campbell was questioned by members of the committee regarding the purchase of newspapers in order to counteract the influence of the Clark sheets to have papers that were unprejudiced and would tell the true state of affairs. He admitted that all persons connected with papers he had purchased were anti-Clark people.

There is no doubt of the fact that but for the direct personal influence of the President the Porto Rico tariff bill would have been defeated. An Illinois republican Congressman who had been announced as an opponent of the bill had just arrived here when Mr. McKinley was here and was sent for by the President and when his name was called in the House he voted for the bill.

Representative Epps of the Petersburg district of Virginia was taken ill with what his physicians say is appendicitis at the Capitol. Not improving any, but constantly growing worse, he was removed to Garfield Hospital, where, this morning, he was operated upon by Surgeons F. D. Thompson and Tabor Johnson. Several of the other members of the Virginia Congressional delegation were at the hospital, among them Messrs. Jones, Swanson and Hay, all of whom say their colleague is a very ill man and that his chance of recovery seems to be small.

Ex-Senator Moore of Fairfax county, Virginia, has been appointed a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. Mr. Moore has been selected as one of the speakers at the Jefferson banquet to be given here by the national association of democratic clubs on the 19th proximo.

It is rumored here today say there is no doubt of the fact that Senator Daniel is an expansionist and that he favors the retention of the Philippine Islands, and, even stranger, that he says he does so because the President says they shall be retained.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 2.

## SENATE.

A protest from 35 organizations in California and 15,000 citizens against the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Jamaica was presented by Mr. Perkins.

Mr. Hoar raised the point that a protest against a treaty must be offered in executive session and was sustained by the chair.

A resolution offered by Mr. Pettit was passed calling upon the President for information regarding the number of saloons in operation in Manila, Philippine Islands, kind, quality and price of liquors sold, by whom the saloons are conducted and to state how many were in existence at the time the United States army occupied the city.

Much to Mr. Pettit's surprise no one objected to the passage of the resolution.

Owing to the press of important business Mr. Thurston said he would not call up the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Hayward of Nebraska, until Saturday, March 10.

The message of the President recommending that the duties collected on imports from Porto Rico since the Spanish evacuation of the island be refunded on motion of Mr. Foraker the message was referred to the appropriations committee.

The Quay case was then called up and Mr. Hoar was recognized for a speech in favor of seating the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hoar was closely listened to on the republican side of the chamber, but not many of the democrats were in their seats. For twenty years or more, he said, his views on the question involved had been well known. He called attention specially to one provision in the constitution of Pennsylvania, which gave the Governor power to appoint temporarily any officer in the State, whether judicial or elective.

Mr. Hoar took up some of the leading points made by Mr. Turley in his recent argument against the seating of Mr. Quay. Mr. Hoar laid great stress upon the opinion advanced by eminent authorities that the constitution intended the Senate should have "full" representation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's speech Messrs. Turley and McComas got into a discussion, the former maintaining that no precedents could be brought forward to sustain the claims of Quay and the latter differing most emphatically. Mr. Hoar also took a hand in the debate that ensued, reiterating his statement that there was ample authority for seating Quay.

Mr. Elkins was next recognized. He advocated Quay's claims on the ground that the Senate had nothing to do with the local affairs of Pennsylvania. He insisted the Governor had the right to appoint, and Mr. Quay ought to be seated.

Mr. Foraker then called up the Porto Rican bill. Some time was consumed in the reading of the measure.

## HOUSE.

A message from the President recommending that the duties collected on Porto Rico goods entering the United States since the evacuation by Spain, amounting to \$2,095,455.88, should be appropriated for the benefit of the island was read immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Richardson, democratic leader, hoped that the recommendation of the President would meet with favor at the hands of the republicans, who were loudly applauding the message.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the ap-

propriations committee, at once arose and holding a paper in his hand remarked: "I will now see whether it will meet with the approval of that side of the House. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill which I now send to the desk." This was greeted with republican applause.

"You'd better have it considered immediately," said Mr. Richardson, "or you may change your minds." (Democratic laughter and applause.)

The bill, which carries out the precise recommendations of the President was then read. Mr. Richardson asked for time for debate. Mr. Cannon said he would like to have the bill passed without debate but it was arranged to give twenty minutes on a side.

Mr. Cannon, taking the floor, said the sugar trust and the American Tobacco Company had paid the principal part of the duties already collected so that those trusts were being made the unwilling beneficiaries of the storm-swept and starving island.

Mr. Bailey said that if he had known that the bill gave entire discretion to the President in the expenditure not only of the two millions already collected but the indefinite amount yet to be collected under existing law, he would have taken the responsibility of objecting because he did not believe in placing the government of the United States in the hands of one man whether the President or the chairman of the appropriations committee.

Messrs. Berry, McKee and Bell, without opposing the bill, criticized the republicans for their general policy towards Porto Rico.

Mr. Bailey asked Mr. Cannon to accept an amendment specifying the purposes to which the President should apply the money, limiting the appropriation to the amount now in the treasury.

Mr. Grosvenor called attention to the fact that the President's message showed that he endorsed the action of the House on the Porto Rican tariff bill. He suggested that now that the democrats saw that the President and the republican majority were in accord, they should join in support of the bill and pass it unanimously.

Mr. Madrox said this was the cheapest political business he had ever heard. The republicans had heard from the country; they had blustered it yesterday and were now trying to put a politeness on it.

Mr. Sulzer said it showed the President was a good politician. He was trying to square himself and the republicans in the House with the country. Mr. Richardson, protested against the short time allowed for debate and charged the republicans with unfairness in bringing in the bill without notice. The effort to obtain political advantage was too cheap and transparent. The country would understand and next November would drive the republicans from power. (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Cannon said that the purposes for which the money was to be expended by the President were named in the bill, viz: For the government and benefit of Porto Rico. As for fearing to trust the President the islands of Porto Rico and the Philippines were now under military law.

Mr. Richardson hoped the bill would be voted down unless the democrats had an opportunity to offer an amendment. He opposed Mr. Cannon's motion, ordering the previous question on the bill and the roll was called to decide the point.

The previous question on the Cannon bill was ordered by 152 to 125.

Mr. Bailey then moved to commit the bill to the appropriations committee with instructions to report it back with amendments limiting the appropriation to the amount already in the treasury and specifying the objects upon which the money is to be expended.

The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion.

The motion to commit the Porto Rican bill was lost by 149 to 133.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the passage of the bill.

The Porto Rican bill was passed, 162 to 107. The democrats and populists who voted with the republicans on the passage of the bill were Messrs. Bell, Chandler, Cochran, Driggs, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, Fitzgerald of New York, Livingston, Meekison, Ridgley, Shafer, Sibley, Sulzer, Thayer and Wilson. Mr. Underwood, who voted against the bill, afterwards changed his vote, and then secured another roll call on the formal motion to reconsider the last vote.

The dilatory motion of the democrats on the Porto Rican bill was defeated by 145 to 110 and the bill was sent to the Senate.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Arthur Atkinson, a broker, 39 years old, shot himself in the head at his apartments in Boston last night and died this morning. Mr. Atkinson is said to have lost heavily in stocks to such an extent that he had become depressed.

Harry W. Harris, who on October 12 last shot and killed his wife, Eva Harris, in Baltimore, and who on February 10 was convicted of murder in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Phelps to sixteen years in the penitentiary.

War Department officials are confident that the back-slash of the Philippine war was broken, as General O'Rourke reports no serious resistance to his movements. The Filipinos captured a provision train near San Fernando de la Union yesterday and killed one of the men of the escort from the Third Cavalry.

Mrs. Alice Cooney, a widow, living in Baltimore, was overpowered and assaulted by an unknown assailant, on the Washington road, near Gwynns Falls bridge. The assault, which has been kept remarkably quiet, was committed on the evening of January 29. It is not known whether the man was white or colored.

William Clark, the negro who assaulted Miss Jessie Bradford, of Aberdeen, Harford county, Md., and was arrested down the bay on a oyster boat and taken back to Baltimore yesterday, is held at the Eastern station. He was not taken to Aberdeen or Belair this morning, because it was believed that he would be lynched at either place.

The friends of ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, are working to have the ex-Senator sent to Kansas City as one of the delegates-at-large to the democratic national convention. It is understood that the ex-Senator is willing, although conscious of the fact that he will have to take part in the nomination of William J. Bryan. Other probable delegates-at-large are ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Richard Croker and State Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn, who recently announced his conversion to expansion.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

A cry is coming up to the legislature in its last hours from all over the State condemning the increased appropriations and especially the raising of salaries of nearly all of the State officers. The characters of the letters that are being received by many of the members are calculated to make them feel unhappy and fear for their future political prospects.

One of the bills of the last days of the legislature, which has passed the House, prohibits the sale of cannon crackers in Virginia, which, it is stated, caused more people during Christmas week than all the railroads for the entire year. It met with opposition in the Senate yesterday and went to the committee.

## THE SENATE.

The most interesting feature of yesterday's session was the debate on the Parks employers' liability bill. Mr. McIlwaine made a long speech in favor of the measure. It went over until today.

The Senate passed without opposition or a recorded vote the bill incorporating the Virginia Telephone and Telegraph Company. It is pretty well understood that the incorporators will not accept the charter with the provision adopted fixing rates. The Glass provision, also, regarding the right of entering into cities, was not, it is stated, acceptable to General Meeny, the president of the company.

The Senate passed by a vote of 26 to 4 the Le Cato bill for establishing an epileptic colony. The bill appropriates \$35,000 for this purpose. The original proposition was for \$75,000, but the friends of the bill compromised on the smaller amount. The bill now goes to House.

Senator Walker introduced a bill providing for registering the births and deaths, as provided for in the constitution, but which has never been completed with.

Senator Shands succeeded in having passed a bill providing for the establishment of a dispensary in the town of Franklin, Southampton county. The bill authorizes the council of that town to establish a dispensary. The money for this is to be provided by that body.

No liquor is permitted to be sold except in sealed packages and at prices not exceeding 10 per cent. of their cost. No person in the town of Franklin is permitted to sell any liquors on penalty of fine and imprisonment. This experiment is to be conducted under the supervision of a board consisting of three persons. The manager of the town dispensary is to receive a salary not exceeding \$50 a month. No liquor is to be sold to minors nor to habitual drunkards. This experiment may result in the further trial of the South Carolina system in Virginia.

The bill authorizing a dispensary for the sale of liquor at Staunton was reported adversely.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to provide separate coaches for whites and blacks on the electric cars between Newport News and Hampton.

The Senate passed the bill empowering the governor to designate a man who shall have authority to conduct religious work in the penitentiary under such regulations as the prison authorities may formulate. The bill says the governor may appoint to such position a man designated by an association formed for the purpose of furthering such work.

## HOUSE.

The Seaboard Air Line bill for a charter to Washington engaged the House the entire day. A vote will be taken this evening. It is believed the Senate bill, which is favorable to the Seaboard, and not the House committee bill, which is unfavorable, will be adopted. The friends of the measure made positive statements that the incorporators would not accept a charter less favorable than that prescribed in the Senate bill. Those interested will not give over \$200 per share for the State's interests in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road.

The House passed the bill to amend an act to provide for working and keeping the public roads in order in Clarke county.

The committee on general laws reported to the Senate, with amendments, House bill establishing a department of insurance. These amendments affect many of its provisions. They do not, however, touch the appointment of a commissioner or the salary allowed that official. The committee also reported favorably the bill providing for the weighing of leaf tobacco; relating to the delivery and forwarding of telegraph and telephone messages; providing a roster of Virginia Confederate soldiers; and to amend the charter of the Guarantee Building, Loan and Trust Company of Richmond.

The House committee on roads met and considered Delegate Donohoe's bill providing for separate cars on the Newport News, Hampton and Old Point Electric Railway. No action was taken on the matter.

The House committee on roads favorably reported the bill to incorporate the Rappahannock, Peninsula and Western Railroad Company.

The Senate finance committee reported favorably about 100 pension bills.

The bill to incorporate the Virginia Horticultural Society was favorably reported.

The bill to list dogs as personal property was reported adversely.

The House committee on general laws favorably reported the butlers' bill and the railroad overcharge liability measure.

A SAD ROMANCE.—Rev. Charles A. Jeup, formerly assistant rector of St. Mark's Church, in Baltimore, but lately in charge of St. Luke's Church, of Atlanta, is the central figure in a remarkable life romance. He resigned his pastorate Tuesday last and is now at Asheville, N. C., suffering from nervous prostration and attempting to recuperate his imperiled constitution. The cause of Mr. Jeup's threatened collapse is said to be the breaking of his engagement with a young lady of Baltimore because of the discovery at the eleventh hour that she was a divorcee, and consequently marriage with her was impossible under his church canons.

The match was broken off by mutual consent, and broken hearted, though hiding his sorrow, the minister resumed his work, after a month's travel in eastern cities. Since that time his grief has, it is said, gradually wrecked the health of the rector. He continued his duties, but gradually became unable to do himself or his congregation justice, and after being confined to his bed for several weeks resigned his pastorate.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The valuable property known as the "Duckery" at Riverton was sold Wednesday to Mr. Scott Hanbrough, of Winchester. The price paid is \$1,650. It is said that the purchaser expects to have the enterprise continued.

The bid of Chamblin, Delaney & Scott of Richmond on building a revenue cutter for the Treasury Department is taken to mean that Richmond is to have another shipyard. The bid took the Trigg Company entirely by surprise. The former firm has a large iron plant in Richmond and many facilities already at hand. They have done much work for the government in the way of building lighthouses.

One of the most severe gales experienced in Norfolk in years prevailed yesterday. The wind attained a velocity of 60 miles and did considerable damage. At Piners' Point a portion of the big covered pier of the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad Company under construction was prostrated. Fifteen workmen miraculously escaped unhurt. In Portsmouth a large stove shed on the Atlantic and Danville's railroad property was blown down. David Hall, a workman, was severely hurt. Marine men fear that the gale caused many disasters at sea.

The trial of Dr. John C. Anderson, which has been on at Chatham for a week on the charge of attempted murder, ended in an acquittal yesterday. Dr. Anderson is a man of family, and a prominent Pittsylvania practitioner. He was indicted for seduction and the attempted murder of Miss Minnie Watson, who had recently died under suspicious circumstances. Dr. Anderson fled to Canada, but soon voluntarily returned and surrendered himself, giving the large bail bond required. He was well to do financially, and had previously borne a fine reputation. The ablest lawyers in that section defended him.

## THE WAR IN AFRICA.

The relief of the British garrison of 7,500 men under Gen. Sir George Stewart White at Ladysmith, Natal, as stated yesterday, has at last been accomplished.

The main army of Gen. Buller has advanced to Nethorpe, six miles south of Ladysmith. It is believed that provision trains have been sent into the town. The next move of Gen. Buller is expected to be an attempt to intercept the retreating Boers and capture their big guns.

The siege and relief of Ladysmith have cost the British, so far as known, 6,912 men in dead, wounded and missing—almost as many as the number of soldiers rescued.

Dr. Leander S. Jameson, leader of the famous raid which bears his name, has been one of the men who have been sent to the Orange Free State as a day of thanks giving and prayer.

The full effect of Lord Roberts' strategy is now seen. By making his unexpected advance in force from the Modder river, he has secured the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley, the capture of Tien, Cronje and the abandonment of northern Cape Colony by the Boers.

The Boers who were in Cape Colony have their rear threatened and must fall back to the Orange Free State for defensive tactics.

The next important move in the campaign is expected to be an advance on Bloemfontein by Lord Roberts and an advance by Lord Kitchener, who is at Arundel, to seize the crossings of the Orange river in the vicinity of Norval's point.

Boers are massing force in the vicinity of Roberts' present position. Making was assaulted by the Boers February 17 and 18, but in each case Col. Baden-Powell's garrison repulsed the attack.

Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, announced in parliament that 56,300 more British troops will soon be sent to South Africa. This will make a total of 269,000 men to cope with the Boer army, which is estimated by the London war office at 65,000 men.

It is reported in Melbourne that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has asked whether they can raise an additional 2,500 good riders and marksmen for service in South Africa.

## THE HAWAIIAN BILL.

The bill establishing a territorial form of government in the Hawaiian Islands was passed in the Senate yesterday afternoon, without division, at the close of a ten days' debate. The bill creates the Territory of Hawaii, with a legislature, supreme and minor courts, a governor and other officials; extends to the islands the United States internal revenue, customs, and navigation laws, and provides for the election of a delegate to represent the island in Congress. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, caused a mild sensation by offering the following amendment to the bill: "Nothing in this act shall be construed, taken, held to imply a pledge or promise that the territory of Hawaii will at any future time be admitted as a State or attached to any State." A vote was avoided by Senator Frye sidetracking the amendment.

The Senate afterward took up the bill to establish a government in Porto Rico and imposing for two years a tax of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates on trade between the island and the United States, and made it the unfinished business.

## MOODY ON ROMANISM.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette: Will you do me the favor to publish the following tribute by D. L. Moody, the great evangelist, to the Catholic Church? It is almost equal to the splendid tribute paid by Macaulay to the same church. A PROTESTANT.

At the Moody Memorial meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, January 8, 1900, when over 100 ministers were on the platform and a great audience filled the hall, Mr. William E. Dodge, President of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, who presided, said in the course of his address, which was reported in full in the New York Observer, January 11:

"Mr. Moody grew mellow as he grew older. His prejudices were thrown off. He said to me one day: 'You know I have always had a great prejudice against the Catholic Church. I am ashamed of it. I have had some opportunity of knowing lately, and there are no churches in New York, and none in the country, where Christ is preached so simply, and where the cross is held up, as in many of the Catholic churches.'"

How are Your Kidneys? Dr. Hodge's Standard Pills for Biliousness, Indigestion, etc. Sold Everywhere. Dr. Hodge's Standard Pills for Biliousness, Indigestion, etc. Sold Everywhere.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## From Richmond.

[Special dispatch to Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, March 2.—The amendment to the Ballston Railroad charter has passed the House of Delegates after a hot fight for some reason unknown. Mr. Tooley, of Manchester, opposed it.

The bill providing for taxation of ground rents has also passed. The bill allowing the W. A. & M. V. Ry. Co. to dispose of surplus power has passed with an amendment that it can be disposed of in Alexandria city only with the consent of council.

The session of the House was taken up in the consideration of the bill to parallel the R. F. & P. R. R. The fight is warm. A vote will be taken at 6 o'clock. The proposition will carry. Bills of local interest to Alexandrians were not reached at the morning session.

## From South Africa.

London, March 2.—General Buller wires from his headquarters at Nethorpe under today's date that 73 wagon loads of supplies are now entering Ladysmith, the first eleven containing hospital comforts.

Capetown, March 1.—A dispatch from Orange River station says that General Cronje, his wife and party passed through there en route for Capetown last night. The authorities made every effort to keep his arrival and departure secret. No one was allowed on the station platform and the refreshment room was kept closed prior to the captured General's arrival. Cronje entered the restaurant with General Pretorius. He looked tired and dejected. After taking his seat at a table he covered his face with his hands for several moments as if in prayer.

Capetown, March 2.—General Cronje and his party arrived here today. The captured general was at once sent to Simonstown where he will be confined on the prison ship.

Pretoria, March 1.—(Delayed.) General Snyman reports from Moloop, near Mafeking, that Colonel Plumer's flying column attempted to approach Mafeking from the northwest last week but has again returned to Gaborone.

Much fever is reported in Mafeking. The federal trenches are within two hundred and fifty yards of the town.

London, March 1.—General French is reported to be in touch with the Boer forces on Roberts' front east of Bloemfontein. It is believed that the main British column is already advancing eastward.

Pretoria dispatch says that one of K. L. Kenney's infantry brigades has been sent to strengthen the British line of communication to the southwest.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 1.—(Delayed.)—Majuba Day was generally observed yesterday in the Transvaal and Orange Free State as a day of thanks giving and prayer.

President Kruger, addressing a large congregation at the Baptist Church at Pretoria, said that dark clouds were still covering the land, but that faith in the Almighty and the justice of their cause would carry the federal forces to victory.

A Pretoria dispatch says that Lieut. Best and 23 Fusiliers surrendered yesterday, stating that they were all that were left of their regiment, which was decimated in the fighting north of the Tugela last Friday.

Allahabad, India, March 2.—Burdard Kipling telegraph from South Africa to the Pioneer urging India to send more cavalry mounts for use in the Orange Free State.

## In Dire Straits.

London, March 2.—The Times today prints a dispatch from Ladysmith dated March 1, which gives a vivid account of the condition of the beleaguered town when relief came. The dispatch says: "When relieved the limit of our endurance was in sight. Eight thousand fighting men had passed through the hospital when our medical appliances became exhausted the middle of January. A man once down was practically lost. The reduced rations served to the fighting men just sufficed to keep them together. Every day 30 old horses and mules were slaughtered for food. Since January 12 there have been 200 deaths from disease alone. The last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unhorsed and the guns posted permanently in the trenches. The cavalry and drivers were converted into infantry. A second line of trenches was built in case the first should be carried. Our total casualties since the investment began were killed in action 2,241; died of disease 8,335; died from disease 8,335 officers and 340 men; wounded 7,000 officers and 520 men. Our gun ammunition was nearly gone and repeated assaults would have ended our power to resist."

## Rhodes' Millions.

London, March 2.—Gibson Bowles, conservative member of Parliament for King's Lynn, will suggest to Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, that the diamonds stored at Kimberley be distributed among the troops who recaptured the town as salvage, or that they at least be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the fallen.

Cecil Rhodes stated the other day that the profits of the De Beers Company last year were \$10,000,000, and that there are diamonds in Kimberley now valued at \$325,000,000.

## The Ill-Fated City.

Moriches, Long Island, N. Y., March 2.—The steamer Gate City, which came ashore on the beach several weeks ago, is a total wreck. For some days it has been apparent that the vessel could not be hauled off the sands, and that she must go to pieces sooner or later. The wreckers abandoned the steamer to her fate and during the big blow last night the ship got a terrific pounding, and at daylight this morning it was found that she had broken her back.

A score of seamen have remained on the Gate City at work saving the cargo, fittings, etc., and they were placed in extreme peril when the steamer broke in two. The life-saving crew, however, went quickly to the scene and safely landed the men after several hours' work.